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THE WEATHER.

Official forecasts for to-day indicate thunder showers.

The convictions of an honest man can never be changed at the muzzle of a threat.

When one monopoly drives another monopoly to the wall there is nothing in the performance to alarm the people.

The Delaware plan of dealing with the single tax advocates savors strongly of the Hanna method of treating organized labor.

If Hon. Bourke Cockran had the least regard for what has happened in the past he would refrain from making predictions.

The forced adjournment of the Chicago Stock Exchange did not alarm the country. Legitimate business is not affected by such events.

The troops are still out in Mr. Hanna's town. They are engaged in giving labor an "object lesson" of the advanced nature.

The bolting son of Secretary Carlisle has not seen fit to bolt the office and salary he is enjoying by reason of the Democratic victory in 1892.

It is barely possible that Mayor Strong's series of mud baths has enabled him to evolve an opinion on the Roosevelt-Parker controversy.

Now that the silver men are distributing the Evening Post's Free Coinage Catechism in the Western States, another withdrawal of literature may become necessary.

In its advocacy of the Republican ticket the Sun finds itself in very queer company. It is actually engaged in trying to assist the World to fasten one of its Schlaparelli-like interviews on Chairman Jones.

Up to the present time Mr. Whitney has not seen his way clear to co-operate with M. S. Quay, Robert P. Porter, J. Ellen Foster, John I. Davenport and other illustrious statesmen and stateswomen to bring about the election of the pet of the protected industries.

The striking and riotous laborers at Cleveland are mostly foreigners. They were brought to this country during the period of high tariff and given the places of American laborers who would not submit to unjust reduction of wages. It seems that the Cleveland manufacturers have simply imported some serious trouble for themselves.

PERSECUTION IN DELAWARE.

The pig-headed authorities of Dover are accomplishing a miracle for the single tax. They are actually making the people of Delaware think and talk about that instead of about silver in this campaign. The spectacle of a jail filled with earnest, law-abiding, upright citizens, whose only offense is that they have tried in a dignified and reasonable way to effect what they consider an improvement in social conditions, is so remarkable that it inevitably attracts attention. And attention is just what the single taxers want, and what it would be pretty hard for them to get in a season of financial excitement like this if they were let alone.

The Dover magistrate has overruled the Constitution of the United States in three or four different ways. He has refused to allow the prisoners to give bail, refused trial by jury, and refused time for procuring witnesses. He has treated the reformers arrested for violating a municipal ordinance that does not touch their case as no court of standing would think of treating a Durrant or a Holmes.

It is a peculiarly unfortunate time for the persecution, for in the Presidential campaign just beginning both national parties will undoubtedly hold frequent meetings in Dover. Doubtless there will be many street speeches and street crowds. The little town autocrats will have a cheerful time if they undertake to arrest every orator that speaks for McKinley or for Bryan within their jurisdiction.

The most singular thing about their performance is that they are acting without any authority even from their local laws. The Dover town ordinances do not prohibit street meetings. They merely forbid disorder and obstructing the streets. The single tax meetings have always been orderly, and their managers have been careful to avoid any obstruction. The persecutors are likely to be poorer as well as wiser before they hear the last of their reckless escapades.

STATESMANSHIP AND DEMAGOGUERY.

They call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest pulsations of a pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue any one who dares to listen to the heart-beat of humanity.—William J. Bryan, in House of Representatives.

Eternal truth gives to this epigram its telling force; truth that shines brightly from the records of men at all times since the people were given a share in government; truth which may be discovered to-day in the columns of rabid newspapers that denounce as Anarchists and demagogues the men now enlisted with democracy in the battle against plutocracy. Always in the history of the world the men who have attacked the possessors of special privileges, the leaders who have ranked humanity higher than wealth, have met the charge of demagoguery. Cromwell and his followers were demagogues in the estimation of the lords and gentlemen of England, and the cavalier of that time ridiculed the closely cropped head of the Puritan much as the brilliant journalist of to-day entertains himself, if not his readers, with shafts of wit aimed at the flowing hair and whiskers of what he is pleased to describe as the typical free silverite. Hirsute fashions change, but the style of argument employed to defend an indefensible cause is the same in all ages. Jefferson met bravely the reproach of demagoguery when as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses he checked, as he believed for all time, the development of an American aristocracy by prohibiting laws in recognition of entail and primogeniture. The world has never harbored more conspicuous demagogues than William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, nor in the crisis of to-day are the prosperous Tory merchants of Boston more harmoniously united in antagonism to the men who are fighting for the freedom of all labor than were they in 1858 to those who preached from dingy printing offices and on street corners the revolutionary doctrine that black men should not be enslaved.

How many of our politicians have enjoyed sudden apotheosis and become statesmen by virtue of their quick attention to the pulsations of a pocketbook? Is it worth while to enumerate them? Have the masses of the people of New York yet forgotten how suddenly the wealthy classes who had for years vituperated and denounced David B. Hill became his fervent adulators and hailed him as the greatest exponent of true Democracy when he rose in the United States Senate as the chief opponent of the income tax? The present high esteem of Thomas C. Platt is typical; it covers the whole case. He is a spoils politician, the bulwark and the operator of a corrupt political machine. By his control of country legislators he misgoverns New York City at his pleasure. He invades the rights and liberties of the citizens, enriches his own son by a shrewdly devised scheme of legislation, and for years has stood as the type of all that the citizen who believes in honest politics and good government holds abhorrent. Suddenly Platt is put upon a pedestal. He is no longer described as the "boss," but as a statesman. By a few days' work in behalf of the gold standard at the St. Louis Convention he has blinded the eyes of all the possessors of special privilege to his record and to his political character. His sins are forgotten. He has done penance to the pocketbook and is absolved.

This distinction between the demagogue and the statesman is no more sharply drawn now than it has been in earlier times and in other nations. Cobden was a demagogue when he forced free trade upon England, and now the followers of Cobden's economic school are ready to denounce as demagogues those who would enforce bimetalism on the financial system of Great Britain. In an unethical age selfishness is the animating sentiment of mankind, and it is but natural that those who profit by conditions as they exist should denounce in unmeasured terms those who would change such conditions, even though the changes effect justice and diffuse prosperity.

The men who are enlisted this year on the side of the great uncouthed millions striving for justice and for wider measure of freedom may well bear with indifference the reproaches of their adversaries. They stand in good company, for the most shining names of history became immortal in the face of just such obloquy as they have now to bear. The statesmen responsive to the pulsations of the pocketbook have raised for us an issue greater and more stimulating than any reform of the currency system. They have welded together in solid phalanx the forces of capitalism and the agents of monopoly. They have raised the question whether men or money shall govern this nation. They have offered to the people of a self-governing nation, a nation founded upon the principle that every man shall be protected in his right to vote as he will, the spectacle of employers striving to control the votes of their employees, of creditors seeking to coerce their debtors in the exercise of the rights of citizenship. The vulgar and overbearing Hanna is no exaggerated symbol of the issue which to-day divides the people. Precisely as he has denied to his workmen the right to combine for mutual protection against his exactions, so the party of which he is the ruler—a party which has ceased to be republican and has become plutocratic—strives to make money usurp the powers of men and deny to the people the right to protect themselves by their votes. As he made a Presidential candidate with money, so seeks he now to make him President by the same ignoble means. As to his aid has come every monopolist, every trust magnate, every tax-eater and every parasite upon our economic system, so must the people who toil and are lean that Hanna and his kind must be fat rally in opposition.

If to battle for the just-respect of the individual, for political independence, for a wider and juster diffusion of the good things of earth, for the rights of those who toil and against the exactions of those who merely take, then, as Patrick Henry—an arch demagogue—said to those who accused him of treason, make the most of it!

NAVAL EXERCISES.

The British naval manoeuvres this year have alarmed the English people by their revelation that the United Kingdom is not safe from a descent by an inferior maritime force. A supposedly hostile fleet, weak in numbers and speed in comparison with that assigned to the defence, easily outwitted the defenders and reached the point of invasion without interference. Lessons of similar importance are taught every year, and generally with the same disquieting effect.

Every important naval power in Europe has such annual manoeuvres, designed to test the efficiency of its navy for performing the duties that would be assigned to it in war. Hitherto we have had too few modern ships to enable us to gain instruction of this kind. Even our superb North Atlantic Squadron is to engage in so-called "manoeuvres" that are nothing more than drills. But the new ships are going into service so rapidly that we ought to be able by next year to have exercises on the European scale, and with equally significant teachings. We should be able to form a fleet for the defence of New York and another for the attack, and see what odds we could be likely to resist in case of war. We should test the ability of foreign powers to blockade this and other ports, and see what we could do in the way of breaking or eluding such a siege. Warm as the public interest in the navy is now, it would be immensely stimulated by genuine manoeuvres, having in them something of the stress of battle.

Exercises of this sort would have the further advantage of testing the merits of different officers without the risk of national disaster which we shall

surely run if we postpone such a trial until the crisis of actual war. And by showing which officers were best fitted for the duties of their profession it might pave the way for the introduction of one of the improvements most urgently needed in our service—the principle of promotion by selection.

"Government by injunction" is by no means popular with the railroad corporations when they employ such methods in their rate wars. The recent action of the courts in the struggle between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway was most remarkable. One of these roads—the Southern—was enjoined from making further reductions in its freight rates. When the courts can step in to prevent business competition—competition that is always beneficial to the consumer—the remarks of the late Charles Sumner become more pertinent than ever.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is the happy recipient of a good deal of praise these days from our Republican contemporaries for his support of the Hanna and Hobart ticket. To be sure, he is a believer in the free coinage of silver, they say, but he sensibly recognizes the fact that there are other issues in the campaign, and so he is going to stand by the candidates of the grand old party, even if they are on a gold platform. These same journals have run short of language to express their contempt for such sound money Democrats as have announced their determination to support Bryan in spite of their disagreement with his views on a single issue. Is it any less natural for a Democrat who believes in low tariffs, an income tax, local self-government, and the subjection of trusts to public authority, but objects to free silver, to favor Bryan than for a free silver corporation agent like Wolcott to work for Hanna?

SOCIALISTIC AND DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION.

The recent Socialist Congress at London put great stress upon the demand for free public education, from the kindergarten through the State University, coupled with legal prohibition of labor in factory, mine, store or workshop below the age of sixteen, and such financial aid to those in school as might be necessary.

It is interesting to notice that nearly all of these demands have been granted in democratic America, without any thought of socialism. Tuition is entirely free in the University of California and practically so in many other of our State universities, and was free in the grammar and primary schools decades before the idea was thought of in Europe, while Prussia is the only country that can boast of as long a trial of compulsory education as Massachusetts. Many States have free text books, and are likely to give further aid if the wisdom and need of it can be clearly shown.

As to the prohibition of child labor also some of our States are ahead of Europe. In Massachusetts no child can work under thirteen years old, and must have thirty weeks of schooling until fourteen, and in all the larger cities until fifteen. Germany comes next, outside of New Zealand, which is slightly ahead of us, but Germany allows longer hours to her minors and women than do some of our States. There is a vast deal yet to be done in these matters, even here. Lack of school buildings, inefficiency of officials and lax public sentiment make many of our laws on these subjects almost a dead letter, and keep many States far behind. But our democratic spirit has

made a start which even the Socialists of Europe envy.

The London demand is probably in part the result of Kier Hardie's observations in America. Coming from a land the home of factory legislation, but where educational reform is kept back by religious dissensions, he was greatly impressed with our superiority in certain phases of child legislation.

The Socialists have no monopoly even on the demand for extending compulsory education to the age of sixteen. Many of our best educators have been looking forward to this as a goal. But credit is due the European Socialists for taking up the cause. With all their quarrelling and their apparently impractical ideas along many lines, they should teach American radicals a lesson in their indorsement of educational reforms as fundamental.

Those laboring men who are being appealed to to vote the Republican ticket because of the claim that Democratic success will increase the price of the farmers' products, and thus increase the cost of the laborers' loaf of bread, are not to be carried off their feet. It is a very easy matter for them to recollect that when wheat was double its present price bread was no dearer nor the loaf any smaller. The men who legislate to decrease the cost of farm products do not provide that any portion of the loss of the farmer shall find its way into the pockets of the laborer. On the contrary, it all goes to the trusts and combines which conspire to bring about this cruel and unjust legislation.

The Alabama election returns have answered all of Tom Watson's propositions concerning the second place on the ticket.

WILL GOLD MONOMETALLISTS EXPLAIN?

The people of the United States have yet to hear from the gold monometallists of the Republican party and from the gold monometallists lately of the Democratic party, an intelligent defence of their position.

The evils of gold monometallism are positive, existent, already demonstrated. The evils which might attend free silver coinage are still purely supposititious, theoretical, predicted, perhaps logically, by scientific reasoners, but still to be manifested. While we coined gold and silver, as we did until 1873, none of these disasters which are supposed to attend upon free silver coinage befell us. Since we stopped that coinage all the evils which the closest students regard as inseparable from gold monometallism have fallen to the lot of the nation.

It is time for the advocates of the single gold standard to check themselves in the easy occupation of asking questions and answer a few. The present, for example, is a good time for them to explain why the only "honest" dollar is a dollar which constantly appreciates in value, to get which year after year the debtor, if he be a farmer, must give more of his wheat, his corn or his cattle; if a workman, more of his labor. What is the sanctity which attaches to the money lender that makes the essence of honesty in a dollar its capacity to purchase twice as much when repaid as when lent?

There may be conscientious question of the merit of the free silver 16 to 1 theory, but even from that extreme men need recoil to approval of the wholly unlawful system of gold monometallism foisted upon the nation by Grover Cleveland, nor to the support of the money-farming interest in its attempt to fasten that system upon the Government by formal legislation with the aid of William McKinley and by permission of Mark Hanna.

But for the fact that the term has been brought into disrepute by men who used it only as a snare, the Journal would avow itself with confidence an international bimetalist. But if we look back over the past two years of storm and stress in currency debate, we will find that the cry of "international bimetalism" has always been raised just as an election was pending by eminent bankers, financiers, statesmen and journalists who, when the election was safely past, scoffed at the idea of international action, and even, as a rule, discarded the bimetallic theory altogether. President Cleveland has not failed to preach in sonorous phrase the possibilities of international co-operation, but it does not appear that he ever took effective or even vigorous action under authority conferred upon him by Congress to hasten such an agreement. It seems pertinent to ask now, in the face of a silver wave which bids fair to sweep the country, why the very people who bid their fellow countrymen to-day to wait for the co-operation of England, France and Germany in the establishment of bimetalism were only a few weeks ago deriding the very word bimetalism and applauding Mr. Thomas Collier Platt for having forced a straight declaration for the single gold standard into the St. Louis platform.

The political memory of men in these United States is not very retentive, but there are few observers of politics who do not know that this battle of the monetary standards has been in progress for a quarter of a century, with the victory uniformly on the side of gold. Nobody can forget that this sick man of ours—the commercial interests—has been given, almost without interruption, the gold cure, and that year by year the dose has been made stronger. From the time of the resumption of specie payments to the day of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, the only thing the advocates of gold monometallism asked for was the piece of legislation immediately in sight. That enacted, they assured us, the patient would thrive, the bright blood of trade would again flow briskly through his veins, and a new vigor and animation possess his entire body. It seems pertinent now to ask whether the state of the country after twenty-five years of legislation constantly tending toward gold monometallism is such as to justify belief that attainment of that goal is all necessary to establish prosperity?

As yet no fixed limit has been set by those who persistently press on toward gold monometallism, thrusting aside contemptuously with the epithet "crank" or "Anarchist" all who ask them to stop and reason. But from the circumstances attending the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law shrewd observers may judge how far the agencies now raising against Bryan the bitterest of cries are willing to go. That repeal was wholly wise. Neither monometallist nor bimetalist can for a moment defend the bastard system which John Sherman formulated. But we were promised by the banking interests that repeal of that law would cure all financial ills from which the country suffered. It was repealed. The evils still continued. Suddenly it was discovered that the Treasury notes were the source of all our financial sorrows, and the financiers demanded their retirement. Incidentally it may be noted that the same financiers discovered at the same time that these Treasury notes might be used to milk the Treasury of its gold, and utilized their discovery greatly to their profit—but that's another story.

Now it is pertinent to ask if the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law must be followed by the retirement of all the Treasury notes and greenbacks? And, if this be done, will the silver certificates, redeemable, of course, directly in silver only, but through exchange for national bank notes indirectly in gold, be next marked for the slaughter? Is the effort for contraction of the currency to be continuous, persistent, unrelenting?

It seems fair to ask of the members of the faction which opposes Mr. Bryan for having frankly stated his ultimate views on the currency question what their programme is. Are they content with the present hodge-podge monetary system? If not, do they purpose mending it in the direction of contraction or inflation?

The Issue of the Campaign as Bland Views It.

Lebanon, Mo., Aug. 5.—The gold standard advocates, under the leadership of the Republican party, proclaim to the world that the Democratic party promised in 1892 reduction of the tariff, a repeal of the McKinley law and better prosperity; that having failed in these promises the Democratic party now proposes to restore prosperity by the free coinage of silver, and that since former pledges and promises have not been fulfilled, that therefore the promises made should not be received with due weight. This argument at first blush may seem somewhat plausible to those who do not think. What are the facts? The facts are that after the election of Mr. Cleveland on the issue of tariff reform as the paramount and dominating question, the Republican party, under the leadership of John Sherman, joined with the Administration of Mr. Cleveland to sidetrack the tariff issue and to bring forward the demonetization of silver as the leading feature. This was a sore and grievous disappointment to the Democracy throughout the country west of the Allegheny Mountains. The gold standard Democrats, with the aid and assistance of an almost solid Republican vote in the House and Senate, accomplished the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which stopped all further acquisition of silver as money. The avowed object of this repeal was to limit the use of silver as money, and was already had on hand. The gold advocates in the Democratic and Republican party, under the advice of Sherman, refused to repeal the whole of the Sherman act, because a portion of that act provided that the notes issued under it in the purchase of silver bullion might, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be redeemed in gold, it being the policy of the Government, declared by the Sherman act, to maintain the parity of the metals. This power to redeem notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion in gold was maintained in the law and has been so exercised as to practically demonetize silver and make gold, and gold only, the sole standard money of redemption.

It was promised the country by Sherman and Cleveland that when the Sherman act, or the purchasing clause, rather, of the Sherman act, was repealed and we added no more silver to our currency that there would be no difficulty on the question of the parity. We were promised by the gold advocates that so soon as the purchase clause of the Sherman act was repealed there would be a revival of confidence in this country, and the consequent revival of business and industries would put the country on the road to permanent and great prosperity. We were promised that there would be no necessity of bond sales or other extraordinary provisions to maintain the gold reserve. All of our financial affairs were expected to go on smoothly after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The advocates of the free coinage of silver opposed this repeal. We insisted that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act would only intensify hard times, would contract the currency, and thus disarrange the business of the country. While it may be true the Democratic party promised and expected that a fair reduction of the tariff would be had, and that according to the platform of the party silver and gold would be used as standard money, with equal mintage and without discrimination against either metal, yet under the policy of the gold standard people, both Republican and Democratic, the tariff question was put to the rear, and the demonetization of silver was made the dominant issue by the Administration; consequently the people, especially of the South and West, were greatly disappointed. Tariff reductions and tariff reform were practically prevented by a combination of Republicans and gold standard Democrats, so that the Administration that had promised so much on Democratic lines was converted to the policy of the Republican party, and the relief expected by the people of this country was not obtained. What- ever else may be said of Mr. Cleveland by the Republicans, they have no right to complain of his Administration upon the line of policy of principles. The Republican party asserts that we must maintain the gold standard at all hazards. They assert that to be the first thing in order under McKinley's Administration should be elected.

They have made the gold standard the dominant and controlling issue in this campaign. They have indorsed and ratified the acts of Cleveland in so far as he has endeavored to maintain the gold standard. The truth is that Cleveland in his financial policies has consulted Sherman and has relied upon the Republican party and Republican votes to carry out his policy over the protest of the Democrats in the House and in the Senate. It comes with bad grace from McKinley and his party to charge responsibility upon the free coinage people of this country for the present condition of our financial affairs. Had the expectations of the Democratic party, as laid down in the Chicago platform in 1892—wherein silver was declared to be the standard money of the country, entitled to equal exchange with gold and to be treated upon an equality with gold in all respects—been realized, and had that policy been pursued by the Administration, no necessity for bond sales would ever have existed. Our finances would have been in a prosperous condition and no doubt the country to-day, instead of languishing, would be supplied with a sufficiency of money to maintain prices and universal prosperity. Mr. McKinley and the Republican party are in no position to condemn the Administration of Mr. Cleveland upon the financial question when they have indorsed his position upon the maintenance of the single gold standard and are now receiving the sympathy and support of that element of the Democratic party, in the Eastern States especially.

Every law upon the statute books that looked to the further use and acquisition of silver to our circulation has been repealed. Silver demonetization, according to the Republican party, must be continued as it now exists. The issue cannot be disguised—it is an issue between those who advocate and insist upon the full restoration of silver as it existed prior to 1873; those who insist that the crime of 1873 must be wiped out, and those who insist that the crime of 1873 must be ratified and enforced. In other words, the issue is plain as between those who advocate and insist upon the single gold standard and those who insist upon the constitutional bimetallic standard intended for us by our fathers. There is no escaping it. The gold standard is necessary to our prosperity or the restoration of silver is necessary to our prosperity. Those who believe that the gold standard is necessary for the welfare of our country are fully represented by the Republican platform at St. Louis. Those who have the contrary belief, that for the restoration of silver bimetalism is necessary to the future well being of our

country, are thoroughly represented by the Democratic platform at Chicago. The candidates on these two platforms being in harmony with the platforms, having promised faithful— to abide by their platforms representing the issues before the American people, no special pleading can avoid this issue. The people must vote for the gold standard to be fixed upon us permanently, or for the restoration of bimetalism. The Chicago platform demands the restoration of silver without waiting for the aid or assistance of any other nation. We say that bimetalism is a good thing. We say the American people are able to maintain bimetalism. On the other hand, the Republican and gold standard advocates, while admitting the defects of the gold standard, condemn the position of the Democratic party at Chicago in favoring bimetalism. It seems to me that every true American, every man of independent thought, who believes in and loves his country and who is desirous that it shall maintain for itself its own dignity and independence, must fight for the Chicago platform and nominees.

We insist on our ability for ourselves, the Republicans insist upon delay; they will not give us bimetalism till other nations join us in a monetary league.

Must we wait on Europe or declare our independence? This is the question.

A vote for McKinley is a vote indorsing the policy of Mr. Cleveland. A vote for Bryan is a vote to reverse the policy of Mr. Cleveland.

R. P. BLAND.

A Literary Stratagem.

THE landlady introduced Adolphus De Beenhaim to her boarders as "the well-known author." They treated him with marked consideration; Miss Loftus was especially gracious. When Adolphus mounted to his hall bedroom on the fifth floor he felt that his aspirations were beginning to be realized.

When he came down to breakfast a few mornings afterward, his first glance assured him that Miss Loftus was in her place, his next that every eye was turned toward his chair. He saw smiles, heard subdued titters.

Then he perceived, piled on the chair and beside his plate, his dilapidated garments returned from the laundry. Striving for dignified calm, he demanded an explanation from the waitress.

His voice reached the hall, and a red-faced woman appeared, and expressed herself:

"Did ye think I'd climb five flights av stairs, no elevator, an' niver a cent av pay for all me trouble? If ye want yer cold shirts carried up thim steps, ye'd better settle what ye owe me at wanst."

The landlady appeared, dismissed the irate woman, and sent a waiter with the laundry to Mr. De Beenhaim's room.

Adolphus had no appetite for breakfast. He retired to the limited solitude of his apartment and sat in painful meditation beside his frayed cuffs and collar. But he had the true literary spirit. He could make copy of the most distressing experiences.

"Happy thought!" he cried. "I will sell the dilemma and replenish my wardrobe." And he did.

The Peach Pedler of Park Place

He is from all care a fleet Fugitive,
 Who for any throne his seat Wouldn't give.
 In the rattle of the cable, There he smiles as at the table,
 Selling peaches to enable Him to live.

In the weather, cool or hot,
 Wet or dry,
 How he from the apricot Flicks the fly.

While he eloquently screeches All the virtues of the peaches Which he fervently beseeches You to buy.

Oh, a song of Tusca-nee,
 Oft he chants
 In enthusiastic glee.

Then he rants,
 And his blood begins to tingle While he grabs at his surcingle,
 For suspenders never mingle With his pants.

Oh he smokes his cigarette In the hum
 Of the bustle, and no fret Seems to come

O'er his soul with rapture seething, While a smile his face is wreathing,
 And to polish it he's breathing On the plum.

Now he's vision-thrilled I know,
 Through and through,
 From his earrings to the toe Of his shoe.

So I'll leave him, grim and greasy,
 To his dreams so light and breezy,
 Nor disturb him with an easy Howdy-do!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Slander Refuted.

To the Editor of the Journal:
 Sir—My attention has been called to the charges made by Senator Thurston that Mr. Bryan, before his nomination, was employed by the mine owners of Colorado to make political speeches.

As president of the State Silver League of Colorado, under whose auspices his speeches throughout that State were made, I wish to say there is not one word of truth in Senator Thurston's statement to that effect.

The people of the West, who know Senator Thurston's mode of warfare, are not surprised at this charge coming from him, and they also readily understand that the paid attorneys for corporations could not realize that Mr. Bryan, or any one else, could have sufficient patriotism for any cause to give it his services without a money consideration. Yours, etc., A. W. RUCKER.

The Rates Maintained.

[Philadelphia Times.]
 Publishers ever there's not so much money in the summer over, and as a consequence of vacation the same is true of the ordinary pocket-book.

Literary Note from Philadelphia.

[Philadelphia Record.]
 An English Court has recently decided that a bicycle is not a vehicle, but a pair of skates. It has always seemed a mystery why Hamlet should have plumed himself on an ability to distinguish a hawk from a handsaw under certain conditions of the wind. Shakespeare knew his Englishmen, however, and their inability to make distinctions or to see a joke.